

# DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4--NO. 194.

MAYSVILLE, KY., WEDNESDAY JULY 8, 1885.

PRICE ONE CENT.

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We offer new attractions for the summer months. A Big Assortment bought VERY CHEAP from over-stocked Jobbers

## MUST AND WILL BE SOLD

At Hard-times Prices. Every sale a Bargain sale. Our Summer stock of Men's and Boys'

## CLOTHING!

and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS is magnificent in quality and unprecedented in price. Now is your chance. We positively will allow now one to undersell us. Comparison solicited. Goods freely shown.

## M. DAVIS,

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## CHAMBER SUITS!

the Newest and Best Styles, forty different styles Bureaus, seventy-five different styles Bedsteads, a large stock of Sideboards, Wardrobes, Book Cases, Cheffoniers, Hat-racks, Hall and Lawn Seats, Dining and Library Tables, Marble and Wood-top Stands; ten different styles of

## Folding Bed Lounges,

Spring Bottom Beds, Spring, Cotton, Cotton-Top and Excelsior Mattresses; twenty Parlor Suites of the best styles and designs; also a large stock of Upholstered Platform Rockers, a full line of Rattan, Carpet Seat and Back, Reed Cane, Outside Cane, Perforated, Folding, Camp, Dining, Library and;

## Office Chairs!

We do not advertise an empty house but a LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILDING FULL of the best goods, comprising the greatest variety of Styles and calculated to attract the attention of the most exacting trade. Call and see our stock. We take pleasure in showing it and giving prices.

## HENRY ORT

East Second Street, Maysville.

SMITH'S KIDNEY TONIC--TRY IT.

## CHOLERA AT VALENCIA.

ROADS AT NIGHT FILLED WITH THE MUFFLED ROLL OF HEARSE.

Distinguished Doctors and Delegates Dispute the Difficulties and Become Disheartened--Ferran's Name in Fame's Battle Cry--Foreign Notes.

VALENCIA, July 8.—The cholera is still laying its thousands and its tens of thousands, nor is it sure that the epidemic has yet done its worst. The news from several of the afflicted districts is better; but this is partly attributed to the exodus which has half emptied Murcia. In Valencia the mortality, instead of diminishing, grows greater. During the day the signs of death are kept carefully out of sight, but at night the roads are filled with the muffled roll of hearses rolling and feet tramping onward to the suburban cemeteries. All whom business or poverty does not tie to the city have left to avoid the plague. Those who are unable to perform go about as usual, but the crowded churches, and the throngs who daily besiege the laboratory of Dr. Ferran tell their own tale, and though the natural levity of people saves them from a panic, the cholera is on every tongue. Every paper is full of the cholera. Cholera Asiatic and sporadic has been described to death. When one has seen a dozen cases you have seen them all.

The interest of the present epidemic lies in the symptoms, curious though some of them are, than in the all-important and absorbing questions, "Can we be protected against cholera, and if so, how?" After having visited a few hospitals and private dwellings infected with the plague, the correspondent therefore devoted most of his attention to Dr. Ferran and the inoculation question. Following the example of the medical authorities sent here, he has endeavored to ascertain whether Dr. Ferran's vaccination system is safe, and whether it is efficacious. Dr. Ferran's name is just now a battle cry. His partisans and foes are equally numerous. To search for the truth under present circumstances is almost as difficult as to look for a needle in a bale of hay. Time and patience alone can fully decide the points at issue. Inquiry, however, has convinced the correspondent that, whether anti-cholera vaccination is to be recommended or not, most of the investigators who so far have visited Dr. Ferran have been carried away by a generous and perhaps natural enthusiasm, and that the inquiries have lost much of their value owing to their not being impartial.

Dr. Ferran claims that by vaccinating with graduated virus he protects people against the cholera for a certain time, provided five clear days are allowed for the vaccine to work. As evidence of his success he gives you the results obtained in fifteen or twenty thousand cases, in different places; but his chief argument is the success of his experiments at Alcira, where as already cabled, out of a population variously estimated at sixteen, twenty and twenty-two thousand, 9,100 persons have submitted to inoculation and 7,500 to re-inoculation.

The results show that the proportion of cases among inoculated or re-inoculated to those among the non-inoculated people is as 59 to 261, while the deaths in the same categories compare as 10 to 120. In other words, non-inoculated people who fell ill from cholera were four and a half times as numerous as those who were inoculated, and the deaths of non-inoculated people were twelve times as numerous as those who were inoculated. By extending the comparison to all districts in which Dr. Ferran's system was tried it might be found that vaccination had apparently saved patients from death in nineteen cases out of twenty.

But for the moment the test is Alcira. Viewed as a test the correspondent unhesitatingly declares that the vaccination statistics so far published, including those of Alcira, are insufficient. They have been prepared by Dr. Ferran's partisans. No counter statistics have been opposed to them. Again, as already cabled, Alcira is an exceptionally well-to-do town. The deaths have chiefly occurred among the poor, and it is by no means certain that those who were inoculated would in any case have had cholera. Moreover, the epidemic in Alcira was not severe. Three hundred and twenty persons out of probably twenty-two thousand perished altogether between May 1 and June 26. This will seem very trifling to those who remember the St. Louis epidemic, especially if it is borne in mind that in Spain sanitation is at best inadequate, while in the Valencia province it is almost non-existent.

Had Dr. Ferran vaccinated all the inhabitants in any one town or village in which cholera was raging, and had the epidemic then suddenly been checked, the proof might have been regarded as scientific; but up to now there has been no such test to go by, and it is stated that when on one occasion the Ferranists were offered a chance of trying the efficacy of their vaccine on the whole population of a little place near Valencia they declined.

Dr. Ferran's courage and personal honesty cannot be doubted, but the extent of his knowledge and experience may be questioned, while those who sympathize with him take small pains to hide the fact that there is a commercial as well as a scientific and philanthropic side to the question.

Alcira was inoculated gratis, but since this the disciples of Dr. Ferran have been coining money. As an intimate friend of the great vaccinator triumphantly remarked in the correspondent's hearing:—"There's millions in it," and hundreds of doctors, journalists and statesmen, hungry to share the millions, have a direct interest in spreading inoculation and tinkering statistics.

M. M. Gibser and Van Ermegeu, the French and Belgian medical delegates, have so far vainly endeavored to get replies to direct questions which for the sake of science they wished Dr. Ferran to answer. Dr. Ferran professes to vaccinate with virus containing cholera bacilli scientifically graduated and attenuated by his own methods. M. M. Gibser and Van Ermegeu asked him in writing, among other things, what he understood by attenuated virus and how he could graduate it. Both those points Dr. Ferran refused to elucidate. The foreign delegates left for Paris unsatisfied. Their

experience has been more or less that of all who have made investigations.

Despite fierce denials it is certain that when the vaccine is carelessly injected people run some risk. At Alcira a local doctor the other day acknowledged that persons vaccinated had abscesses afterward. Some of the doctors here told the correspondent that the neglect in cleaning the inoculation needle may cause graver diseases. Contrary, however, to the assertions of a London medical paper, no well established case of septicemia has yet been traced to Dr. Ferran's vaccine. In the vast majority of cases all the physicians with whom the correspondent has discussed the subject frankly admit that vaccination is harmless.

A distinguished microbiologist, however, sceptically qualified this admission by the remark that, as the cholera only entered the system through the digestive organs, it was childish to expect any immunity by injecting vaccine into the blood. Another authority, while refusing to say whether he believed or disbelieved the efficacy of vaccine, observed that it was strange if inoculation were really useful that it seldom or never produced even a mild diarrhoea. As a rule the correspondent finds that the people who have been vaccinated suffer nothing beyond a slight pain, stiffness in the arms, headache and occasionally a little fever, but exceptional subjects suffer more acutely.

Medical opinion in Valencia inclines strongly toward Dr. Ferran. This is partly explained by political feeling, but the feeling is genuine. Dr. Guzman, one of the most eminent professors in the Valencia school of medicine, and many other local celebrities, and Dr. Mendoza, lately of the royal commission, who is making independent microbiological studies here, do not share the general opinion.

Being questioned the other day, Dr. Guzman declared that until a far larger accumulation of facts had shown the efficacy of Dr. Ferran's inoculations he refused to be convinced, and thought that, instead of wasting time in quarrels as to the secret methods by which Dr. Ferran prepared his vaccine, and whether the microscopic muriform bodies which Ferran had observed were or were not merely crystallizations, foreign and native investigators would do well to demand experiments on a grand scale. He believed that the vaccine contained the true cholera agent and was harmless, but until further evidence was produced he must regard Dr. Ferran's case as not proven.

### No Foreigners Need Apply.

BERLIN, July 8.—The German government is preparing a bill which will shortly be introduced in the reichstag by the chancellor, providing for the exclusion of all foreigners from the thrones of the German empire.

### Deaths.

MADRID, July 8.—The number of new cases of cholera reported from the infected districts amounted to 1,674, and the number of deaths to 813.

### DUNBAR'S DEATH.

The Reward Attracting Detectives to the scene of the Crime.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 8.—Professional detectives from New York, Boston and other cities are flocking here, attracted by the \$1,000 reward for the apprehension of George Dunbar's murderers. The doctors say that the suffusion of blood in the eye could not have occurred after the wound in the brain was received, and that the blow causing it must have been made with brass knuckles.

Investigation shows that Dunbar had no more than fifty dollars about him at the time of the murder. The impression grows more general that the crime was committed by a resident of the town, and one acquainted with Dunbar's habits in the collection of money. The inquest began at 4 o'clock. Dunbar's funeral is announced for Wednesday afternoon.

### MURDEROUS PEACEMAKER.

James Cogan Kills James Reynolds to stop a Fight.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., July 8.—An authentic report has just reached here of the killing of James Reynolds by James Cogan in Fleming county. Reynolds was a turnpike contractor, and got into a difficulty with one of his employees, whom he was punishing severely. When Cogan interfered to separate them, Reynolds turned on Cogan, who drew small pocket-knife and stabbed his assailant in the thigh, severing the femoral artery, from which death resulted in three minutes.

### A Grand Scheme.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 8.—A call, numerously signed by Spanish-Americans has been published for a mass convention to recommend the purchase by this government of the northern states of Old Mexico. It is proposed that the United States send a commission to Mexico to negotiate for the purchase of the states of Chihuahua, Sonora, Durango and Coahuila, with the idle millions now in the treasury, acquire valuable territory, and also enable Mexico to pay her pressing debts with the proceeds.

### All Quiet in Rowan.

MOREHEAD, Ky., July 8.—Three more arrests were made of members of the Tolliver faction, the parties being G. P. Day, T. A. Day and James Oxley. This was county court day, and everything passed off quietly. Mrs. Vina Martin was arrested on a warrant charging her with selling poisoned food to the proprietor of the Cottage hotel, where Craig Tolliver is held under guard, the alleged intention being the poisoning of Tolliver. The state militia are standing guard, and everything is orderly.

### H. H. Goringe Dead.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Commander H. H. Goringe, who has suffered from paralytic disorders for some months, has died. He was forty-four years old. He resigned from the navy in 1883 to become president of the American Ship Building company. In 1880 he attained a world-wide celebrity by his skillful transportation of the obelisk from Egypt to America.

### Fatal Fire.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 8.—The stables, carriages and nine trotters belonging to Mr. James Vanatta, situated eight miles north of this city, have been burned. The cause is unknown. Two men sleeping in the barn were burned, one fatally. Loss \$18,000.

## SLAVE TRADING RELIC.

MR. BOUTWELL'S PROTEST FILED IN THE CASE OF PRELLETIER.

Another Trip for the President Being Arranged by the Gossips—"Sufficient Unto the Day is the Evil Thereof." Washington—National News.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The protest filed by Mr. Boutwell with the secretary of state is based upon the opinion of Judge Strong, the arbitrator, in which he holds that Pelletier, when in command of the bark William, was engaged in a slave trading expedition, and that if the "bark had been captured and brought into an American port when she was seized at Fort Liberte she would have been condemned by the United States courts as an intended slaver." Pelletier was tried in Hayti on the charge of an attempt at piracy and slave trading on the coast of Hayti. Judge Strong held that Pelletier's offence was against the laws of the United States, and that he was not amenable to the jurisdiction of Hayti. Pelletier was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for the term of five years. He remained in prison about two years, when he escaped. For this illegal imprisonment the arbitrator awarded the sum of \$54,250.

Mr. Boutwell, in the protest, after setting forth the facts, says:

"I submit respectfully the suggestion that the government of the United States ought not to proceed further in the prosecution of this claim, and I cannot doubt that this suggestion is in entire accord with your own view of the case. But it may not be out of place to inquire whether, if the parties were reversed, the United States would consent to the payment of a penalty for a judicial error in a case where the claimant was guilty of the crime for which he suffered punishment. Moreover, can the United States afford to establish a precedent which may become a rule of international law that governments are responsible to other governments for judicial errors, that the courts may commit in cases affecting the fortunes or the rights of aliens engaged in criminal enterprises? I think it cannot be presumed that your predecessors would have urged or invited the government of the republic of Hayti to submit the claim of Pelletier to arbitration if they had entertained the opinion that Pelletier was engaged in a slave trading expedition at the time of his arrest, trial and punishment in Hayti. In the presence of these facts it would seem to be inconsistent with the legislation of the country for more than three-fourths of a century, and with the known opinions of the people for the executive branch of the government of the United States to accept money from another government as compensation for judicial error in a case where the party claimant was in fact guilty of a most heinous crime."

This is probably the last slave trading case that will ever be tried in the courts of the United States. It is a relic of an era when slave trading vessels were alleged to depart from United States ports, and the termination of this case ends the history of the career of slave trading vessels.

It is understood that Commodore Earl English, formerly in charge of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, has been ordered to Washington to explain his management of that bureau to the secretary of the navy.

Some of the people who arranged that the president would spend June and July at the Soldiers' Home, and who failed in their arrangements, are now fixing up another trip for the president that he is to take in the latter part of August, remaining away all September. They say that he will duplicate his trip of last summer, that he prefers the wilderness of New York state, so that he can get out of the range of telegrams and letters, and that he is to have a party of friends with him. This may or may not be true, but there is no corroboration of it to be had at the White House. The president pursues a policy, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and he does not worry himself or spend his time planning until he has first discovered that he can and will take the trip. He may go up in the mountains of New York and he may spend a short time at one of the seashore resorts, but he has not yet laid out an exact program. Some of the newspaper programs are so attractive, he may adopt one of them. Miss Cleveland is equally undecided about where she will spend her summer, though she will make up her mind next week.

The president has indicated that there will be but few appointments made for the far west for three weeks at least. This is understood to be a gentle hint that some of the Oregon, Nevada and California applicants for office, who have been here since March last, can take a short trip home if they desire to do so, and still not lose any point. Acting on this advice, several Pacific coast men will start for their homes, among them Representative Henley, who is the only democrat returned to congress from California. Some of the Pacific coast people will go to New York, where they will take a little recreation. More than half of these Pacific coast people, when they came east, were requested to sell mines and mining properties. They have not succeeded in selling the mines, but think they will be able to do so in New York. Several of the applicants from New Mexico also have commissions to sell mines, and they, too, will hunt for purchasers in New York.

### General Grant.

MOUNT MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 8.—Up to noon it was a repetition of yesterday with Gen. Grant. He keeps to his room, wanting nothing except to be left undisturbed. The night was one of broken rest, the doctor being called twice to the sick room, the usual disturbing causes having awakened the general. He has not complained specially of severe pain, but his throat is annoying, and his weakness forbids a continuous sleep. The change since yesterday has been easily appreciable.

### Commissioned.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The president has commissioned the following named postmasters: Howel Tatum, Belton, Tex.; John H. Cochran, Dallas, Tex.; John R. Thorne, Piqua, O.; John G. Johnson, Peabody, Kan.

## WARMING UP THEIR BLOOD.

The Cheyennes Dancing Medicine and Heathenish Caperings.

WICHITA, Kas., July 8.—Dispatches from Fort Reno and Darlington, the seat of the apprehended Indian troubles, say that sixteen companies of soldiers are now upon the ground. The Indians, in speaking of the probability of their being disarmed by the government, say they will die before submitting to that, as it would be death in either event.

There is little doubt but white men have had a hand in working the Indians up to their present warlike attitude. The Cheyennes were considerably excited over the quartering of some of the freshly arrived troops in a vacated Arapahoe school building, and since the killing of an Indian at the lodge, their medicine dances have been more incessant.

The telegrams say that such heathenish practices as are now going on daily have not been witnessed in many years and old Indian fighters say that the renewal of these war dances is inexplicable. So far as the presence of sixteen companies is concerned, the Indians seem to care little, believing themselves able to whip a much larger force.

## MYSTERIOUS COUPLE.

One Attempts Suicide and Both Want Silence About the Affair.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 8.—Double Beach is a summer resort six miles from this city. A handsome beach wagon was driven up the hill by a young lady, accompanied by a very handsome woman of middle age and two children. The wagon stopped in front of the hotel. The young lady went inside with the children. The other lady walked to the edge of the bluff and deliberately jumped over. The young lady saw her friend jumping, but paid no attention to her.

The would-be suicide was sinking for the third time, when she was rescued by two men in a skiff. She had broken one of her ankles. The lady, who was with her, asked that nothing be said about the affair, and sent for Dr. Russell, of this city. He was mute as to the identity of the ladies. All efforts to find out who they are have thus far failed.

## MINISTER STALLO.

Farewell Dinner—The Judge Indorses the Civil Service Law.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—One hundred plates were laid at the farewell dinner given to Judge Stallo at the Gibson house. Judge Sage presided, and Governor Hoadly was master of toasts. The dinner was the joint arrangement of the Ohio club, citizens' committee and Revenue Reform club.

Judge Stallo, with his family, will leave for New York, via Washington, in about a week, and will sail shortly after his arrival in New York for Europe, taking up his residence in Rome.

In reply to an inquiry as to the proposed plank in the state platform denunciating of the civil service law, the judge said: "I fully expressed my views upon the civil service law at the meeting addressed by Hon. Wm. S. Groves, over which I presided. The civil service law conduces so materially to good national government that I would favor experimenting similarly in the filling of certain of our municipal and country offices. Take the important position of county auditor, for example. As it is, the term of office barely suffices for an acquaintance with its duties. No, I do not favor an anti-civil service law plank in the platform."

## SWIFT SENTIMENTALITY.

Ida and Nellie Wanted to Shuffle Off This Mortal Coil.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—West Fifth street in New Albany has been excited over the discovery that Ida Ennis, aged 16, and Nellie Holtidge, aged 15, had taken laudanum with suicidal intent. The girls spent the morning together and were in a sentimental mood. In the afternoon they procured a bottle of laudanum and retiring to Miss Holtidge's room, drank turn about until the vial was empty.

Early in the evening they were found on the bed in a stupor, but within an hour both had been revived and were improving. Their motive is not known. It is believed, however, that they were mere sentimental girls who fancied themselves alighted by their sweethearts.

## THEY DUEL LITTLE FIGHTING.

Spanish Editors Meet on the Field of Honor and One Goes Under.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 8.—A dispatch from Laredo says: "Joseph E. Lopez Montalbo, editor of the Horizonte, a Mexican paper published in Laredo, went across the river to engage in mortal combat with Pedro Arguindigo, editor of El Bravo, in New Laredo."

"Montalbo was shot seven times and died within two hours, while Arguindigo was slightly wounded. It seems that Montalbo was assailed by several parties during the fight. The editors had been indulging in violent personalities."

## HAIL, BIG HAIL!

Congested Globes That Knock Kingdom Come Out of Everything.

FOURKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 8.—At Chatham, Columbia county, hail stones fell measuring from one to four inches in diameter. People were knocked down and wounded, horses ran away in fright, dogs went yelping up the street bleeding from cuts, tin roofs were perforated, corn was cut away entirely, leaving only the stalks standing, and birds were found dead.

The storm apparently was about four miles in width and did not last over ten minutes. The damage is estimated at \$50,000.

## Marine.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Arrived: Circassia, from Glasgow; Suavia, from Hamburg, and Niagara, from Havana.

## Another Flyer.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Wm. M. Singerley's horse, McLeod, trotted a heat at Belmont park in 2:19 1/2. Wm. W. Bair, driver of Maud S, handling the ribbons. The animal was sold to Wm. H. Kemble for \$10,000, conditioned upon showing a mile in 2:30.